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LARGE-SCALE OFFENSIVE BY JEWISH TERRORISTS? AIRFIELDS ROCKED BY EXPLOSIONS

ARMED REFUGEES ARRIVE ON SPANISH SHIP

JERUSALEM, OCT. 31.—POWERFUL EXPLOSIONS ROCKED THE RAS EL AIN AIRFIELDS IN WHAT APPEARED TO BE THE BEGINNING OF A LARGE-SCALE OFFENSIVE BY THE IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, JEWISH EXTREMIST ORGANISATION. GUNFIRE WAS HEARD IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXPLOSIONS AND WAS STILL SOUNDING HALF AN HOUR LATER.

An Irgun broadcast to-night criticised the Haganah, Jewish underground organisation, for allowing efforts for peace to turn "into fratricide" against Irgun elements and members of the Stern gang. It said the Irgun would respond with violence to any attempt by the Haganah to restrict its activities.

"We shall fight Britain plus any Jews who join their ranks," the broadcast declared.

A Spanish ship, believed to be the San Dimitrio, loaded with an estimated 1,400 refugees, many of whom are believed to be armed, limped into Haifa Harbour under escort of British warships late to-night with a 30-degree list and sinking slowly.

Scores of naval vessels were sent out to surround the vessel against the possibility that desperate refugees might open the seacock and scuttle the vessel in an attempt to prevent their transfer from the Holy Land.

Earlier it was stated that the Royal Navy intended laying depth charges before the ship entered port in an effort to prevent sabotage by Jewish "fugitives."

Some of the Spanish crew took to boats and rowed to nearby naval ships. They said refugees were armed with tear gas bombs.

The San Dimitrio left a Spanish port 14 days ago after taking aboard refugees from two other ships which had turned back because of bad weather. Those aboard had been without water for three days.

The refugees will be transferred to a British vessel which will take them to Cyprus.

Reliable sources said Britain's Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones, had authorised the High Commissioner, Sir Alan Cunningham, to use his own discretion in releasing Jewish leaders detained at Lyddon Camp, in light of present conditions and of the effectiveness of the Jewish Agency's anti-terrorist campaign.

Palestinian Arabs, meanwhile, are completing preparations for a nationwide strike on November 2, anniversary of the British Balfour declaration.

Braving a last-minute warning of the Jewish terrorist organisation, "Ir" (Continued on Page 4)

HEAVY FIGHTING BREAKS OUT IN NORTH GREECE

Athens, Oct. 31 (UP).—Thirty-eight bandits, civilians and soldiers were killed in clashes yesterday in Macedonia and Thessaly.

In heavy fighting around Grevena, which is still continuing, 38 bandits were killed by army troops. The battle occurred at Klopoto, near Grevena. The army said one of the slain bandits was a woman.

Newspapers reported that bandits attacked Polymylos, forced the small gendarmerie force to retreat and then killed the pregnant wife and two children of a gendarme lieutenant and three other villagers.

Parliamentary leaders are scheduled to meet in an emergency session to-morrow to-day. The move came last night after King George had conferred with Premier Constantine Tsaldaris for two hours.

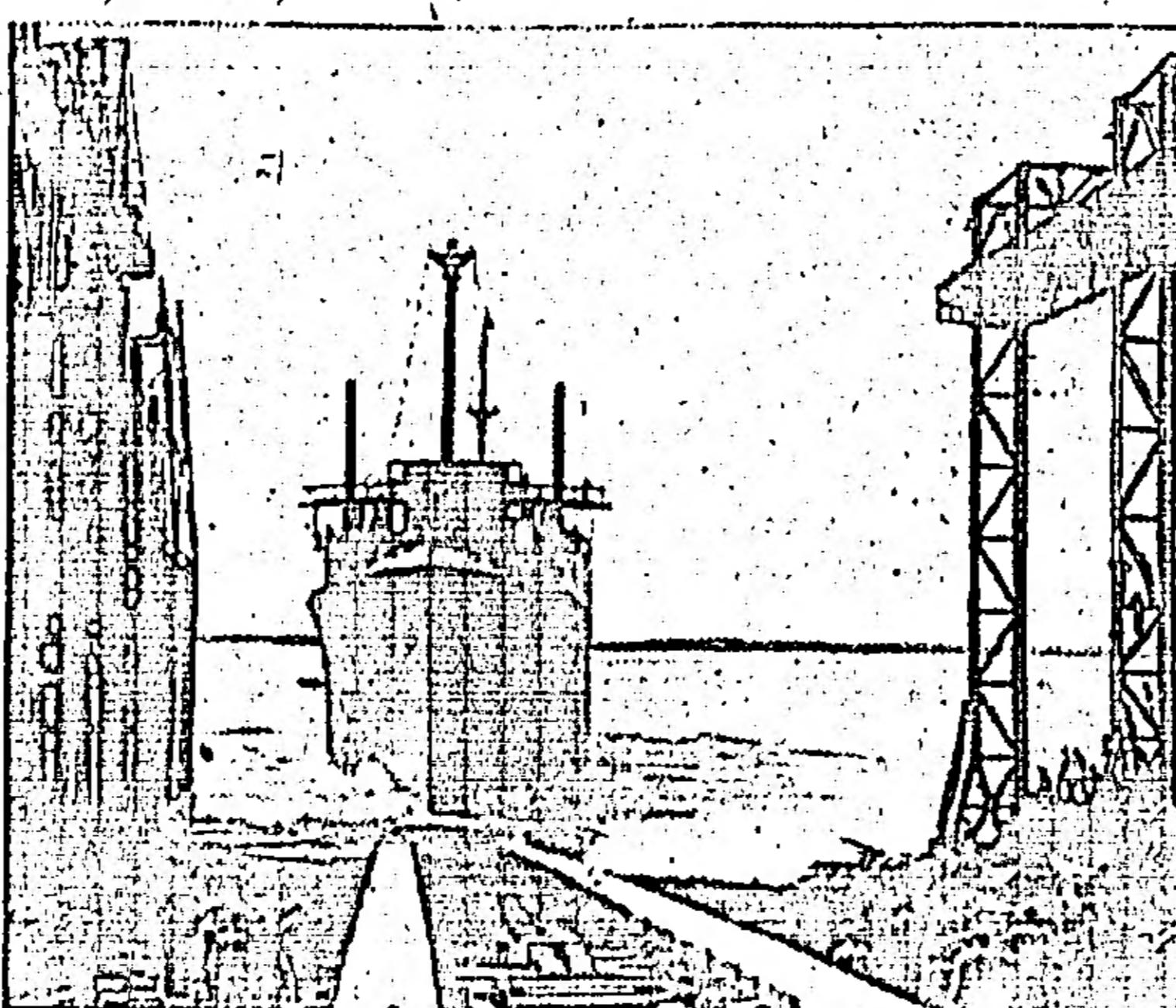
The Hongkong Telegraph.

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FIRST OF THE MANY



The first passenger vessel built since the war to leave a British ship, the Hinemoa (6,000 tons) was recently launched at the Barrow Works, Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd. It is for the Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand. Picture shows the Hinemoa after the launching.

Troops Open Fire During Calcutta Disturbances

Calcutta, Oct. 31.—Troops opened fire during disturbances in Calcutta to-day, killing two people and injuring a third.

Seven stabbing incidents—one fatal—and instances of arson were reported before noon.

Yesterday the toll in Calcutta was eight dead and 52 injured. Official workers, walking to their work owing to the continued strike of transport drivers, were asked by pickets to return to their homes as a protest against the continued disturbances. The bus and taxi strike

FRENCH AIR TRAGEDY

Paris, Oct. 31.—Four Frenchmen, three of them members of the crew and the other a passenger, were killed when a plane crashed to-day at Marignane. The announcement was made by two officials at the Marignane air base.

The plane, a Marauder aircraft, caught fire and plunged down on the outskirts of the naval air base, the occupants being killed instantly. Witnesses reported that the port engine of the plane caught fire when the pilot was preparing to land. He then attempted an emergency landing, but the aircraft hit a tree and broke in half.

against the Government's failure to provide armed protection for drivers entered its sixth day.

To-day in Bombay, Government communiqué reported an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to a house of prayer in the Fort area of Bombay—the European business area. Five knife attacks were reported up to noon.—Reuter.

Postal And Cable Rates In China Increased

Nanking, Oct. 30.—It was decided at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Yuan that postal rates in China will be increased five times and telegraphic rates 10 times or NC\$1200 per word as from November 1. From the latter date postage for an ordinary letter will be NC\$100.

The same meeting decided that the High Cost of Living Allowance for Government employees in Nanking and Shanghai will be increased from NC\$10,000 to NC\$30,000 per month, with effect from November.—Central News.

WASHINGTON HOTELS STRIKE SETTLED

Washington, Oct. 31.—The strike which has crippled 18 of Washington's largest hotels for three weeks has been settled. It was announced by the White House to-night.

The Government's proposals, it was stated, had been accepted by the strikers.

Arms Withdrawn From Polish Troops In Britain

London, Oct. 31.—Heavy equipment and ammunition have been withdrawn from nearly all the Polish troops in Great Britain, the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Frederick Bellenger, declared in a written Parliamentary statement to-day.

In future, he added, they would be taken away before the Polish troops started on their way to Britain where they could enlist in the re-settlement corps. Personal arms and ammunition are withdrawn from the Polish troops when they joined the Corps, Mr. Bellenger said.

Meanwhile, a complaint that Polish soldiers in Britain are being deterred from repatriation by selection to do "forced labour" in agriculture and mine clearing while waiting to sail, is the main point of the Polish Government's latest note to Britain, which was delivered at the Foreign Office on October 28, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

A statement issued to-day by the Polish Embassy in London said:

"It has been noted that Polish soldiers who have expressed a wish to be repatriated have been deliberately selected for this type of work, and a threat has been made in an 'Order of the Day' by a 'Polish Headquarters' that soldiers who show a reluctance to do this work will have the date of their repatriation postponed."

Deterring Repatriation

"This is a new method of deterring soldiers from being repatriated to Poland."

The Order of the Day referred to was apparently issued by the Polish Headquarters in Edinburgh, and published in some British newspapers about the middle of October.

The Polish Embassy statement also complains that Polish soldiers are being employed in agriculture and mine clearing and receiving only one shilling and six pence daily for their work. It goes on to reiterate the Polish Government's opposition to the creation of the Resettlement Corps for civilian re-training of

SHIP STRIKES MINE

Athens, Oct. 31 (UPI).—A small motorship carrying ten passengers and a crew of six from Zante Island in the Ionian Sea struck a floating mine off Cape Araxorim.

It was reported that five are dead and three missing.

Polish troops now being demobilised in Britain.

A Polish official spokesman said in London to-day that Poland is willing to do repatriation for agricultural and other work providing they are paid trade union rates, that their labour is voluntary and that their return to Poland is not delayed by their engagement.

Diplomats Ill-treated

The Polish note is still under consideration by the British Foreign Office and the War Office, and no comment is available from British official quarters, who do, however, confirm the receipt of a second note from Poland referring to the British embassy's ill-treatment of two British diplomatic officials.

The officials concerned, Mr. John Dickenson, British Consul at Katowice, in his own defence, said "The prosecution has been instituted by Government and the five accused happen to be members of a political party and I happen to be the secretary of its London organisation."

Bramley made his statement after Justice Sir W. Wintingham Norton Stables had ruled that the jury should decide on the legal issue whether the prosecution had been ill-treated, his case. Bramley said: "Inevitably the case and issues involved are inseparable from the political aspect. In defending myself I feel I am defending my political party and the squatters."

He said he would not testify in his own defence because he was not going to challenge the prosecution case based on the fact that the Communist Party had helped the squatters.

The other defendants were Morris Israel Rosen, 33, Gabriel Carroll, 31, Ernest Stanley Henderson, 31, and Joyce Miriam Alegant, 29.

The prosecution completed its case yesterday, contending that by combining for a common object of inducing other people to trespass the five accused committed a criminal offence.

Bramley asked the jury to consider the present housing conditions with 800,000 families awaiting ac-

Spanish Issue Placed On United Nations Assembly Agenda

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mr. V. Molotov's four-point plan for a reduction of armaments and banning of atomic warfare, advanced in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday, came before the Assembly Steering Committee to-day to be recommended for the agenda. The committee was also to discuss procedural questions connected with the admission as new members of Sweden, Afghanistan and Iceland.

The committee vigorously debated whether the subject of Franco Spain should go direct to the General Assembly for debate, or whether it should first be referred to the Political Committee.

Mr. Dimitri Manuilsky (Ukraine) urged immediate reference to the General Assembly. A letter to the Committee's president from the delegates of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Norway and Venezuela proposed that "relations between Spain and the United Nations be put on the agenda of the second part of the first session of the General Assembly as a separate item."

Mr. Philip Noel Baker (Britain) said the committee should provisionally recommend the matter to be put on the agenda and should then refer it to the appropriate committee.

Heavily Overloaded

The Ukrainian delegate declared that the committee's work was already heavily overloaded. "It is of great political importance that this matter should be placed on the General Assembly's agenda immediately," he said.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, agreeing that the question should go first to the Political Committee, declared: "At long last the UNO may be put to this Spanish question."

The United States delegate, Mr. Warren Austin, also emphasised Mr. Noel Baker's view and the Ukrainian delegate then dropped his motion.

After long discussion on procedure, the committee unanimously agreed to refer the whole matter of Spain to the Political Committee for preliminary examination before its discussion by the General Assembly.

The new Danish resolution, seeking to include in the agenda the question of political rights of women, was referred partly to the Social and Humanitarian Committee and partly to the Political Committee.

The portion of the motion pointing out that certain member States had not granted equal political rights and calling on them to adopt measures to fulfil the United Nations Charter, went to the Social Committee.

Women's Rights

The Political Committee will discuss the section seeking to establish in dealing with new applications for membership for the United Nations, that consideration be given to political rights of women in the applicant states.

Meanwhile, Mr. Manuilsky (Ukraine), attacking Australia and

Cuba for proposing a modification of the Big Powers' veto rights repeated in the General Assembly meeting to-night the accusation by Mr. Molotov (Continued on Page 4)

A Short Tail And Long, Keen Teeth

AIM FOR BRITISH FIGHTING FORCE

London, Oct. 31.—The aim of the British Government would be to provide, for any need, an efficient fighting force in which the tail would be kept short and the teeth long and as keen as possible.

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"We must make our forces such that we can fulfil our commitments under the Charter of the United Nations, and, however difficult it may sound, have such forces for the British Commonwealth in addition as may enable us to hold a situation until such time as the general forces of the United Nations can come to the assistance of that part of our dominions and colonies that might be attacked," he said.

Mr. Anthony Eden had earlier said that the Prime Minister had consulted members of the Opposition about the proposals, and that there was agreement with the basis of the scheme.

The proposals were approved without a vote.

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Train Explosion
In Wiltshire

The Gallantry of a number of men in the RAOC and one in the Pioneers when the ammunition train exploded at Savernake, Wiltshire, on January 2, has been recognised in the following awards gazetted on Friday, October 11.

The George Cross

Capt (temporary Maj) Kenneth Alfred Biggs (RAOC).
Cpl (acting S/Sgt) Sidney George Rogerson (RAOC).

MBE

To be an Additional Member of the Military Division of the above Most Excellent Order:

WO (1) (Sub-Conductor) Frederick William Goddman (RAOC).

The George Medal

Sgt Douglas Arnold Kay (RAOC).
Sgt James Henry Matthews (Pioneer Corps).

BEM (Military Division)

Cpl Alfred John Adams (RAOC).
Driver Arthur James Baker (RAOC).

Pte Frederick Barnett (RAOC).

Pte David Gallagher (RAOC).

Pte John William Prendergast (RAOC).

During the loading of an ammunition train from lorries, a major explosion occurred and fire broke out, which quickly spread to another ammunition train alongside, and at 4.30 p.m. further major explosions and extensive fire supervened, involving the death of eight soldiers, injuries to others, and the total destruction of twenty-seven railway wagons and two lorries containing shell, mines and other explosives, out of a total of ninety-six wagons loaded with ammunition in the sidings.

Exceptional Initiative

Here are some of the brave deeds which earned the citations.

During a one-and-a-half hour period, as officer in charge, Maj Biggs arrived on the scene. With a magnificent disregard for his personal safety, having sized up the situation at once and whilst coolly and determinedly directing operations and completely ignoring the bursting of heavy calibre shell about him, he, amongst other physical work, with other officer, uncoupled and pushed a burning wagon of 5.5 shell away from one of the fires, and helped to extinguish it. The work he did in so magnificent and gallant a manner in the midst of an intense inferno, in which over two hundred tons of explosive either detonated or burnt, throwing destructions over a wide area, was largely instrumental in preventing further disaster. It is considered that it was due to this officer's exceptionally brave conduct throughout, that local habitation and probably the town of Marlborough, was spared from devastation.

For the first one-and-a-half hour

Tool Complete Command period, when an inferno was raging and further explosions momentarily expected, S/Sgt Rogerson, with a total disregard for his personal safety and with a magnificent display of courage and initiative, took complete command of the situation at the siding, with great calmness and efficiency, until the arrival of a superior. His courage was of the highest order and even the bursting of heavy calibre shell did not deter him from his self-appointed task, sticking to his post in the face of extreme danger to his life until ordered to withdraw.

Sgt Kay also displayed complete disregard for his own personal safety.

Ptes Barnett and Gallagher, entirely on their own initiative, ran some hundreds of yards to an engine driver and shunter of another loaded train in a subsidiary siding, and with them, tried to pull away some twenty loaded ammunition wagons to safety. When it was found impossible to move them, these two men went along the track, releasing brakes approaching within one wagon-length of the burning and exploding ammunition, thus permitting these to be drawn out. This most certainly averted a far greater catastrophe as the wagons in question were on the leeward side, thus exhibiting by their gallant and courageous action, intelligence and devotion to duty of the highest order.

WAR CRIMES TRIAL
IN GREECE

London, Oct. 31 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph reported from Athens that 97 German war criminals would go on trial to-day before a special court.

Chief among the accused are Gen Bruno Bredt, military governor of Crete, from 1941 to 1942, Gen Friedrich Mueller, commanding Heraklion, Crete, and Sgt Herbert Schubert, accused of occupation war crimes.

The prosecution allege that more than 3,000 Cretan civilians were killed by accused, and thousands others were tortured, terrorised and deported.

It is particularly concerned to protect other countries against the efforts of any slum in the United States, not by name, but by description.

It brings in the United States by referring to a "rich and highly developed country, whose demand for goods and service exercises a large influence in world markets."

The United States' proposals at the Conference were concerned with removing trade barriers, but Britain feels, and it is known that many other countries agree, that full employment is the over-riding and more important condition.

Under the British proposal each country would undertake to try to achieve full employment internally; not to embarrass other countries by chronically exporting more than it imports and to join in a positive international policy for full employment. —Reuter.

Search For World
Trade AgreementBritain's Plan For Full
Employment

London, Oct. 31.—At the International Trade Conference in London, Britain has now taken the initiative of proposing a separate international agreement on full employment—a sort of international Beveridge Plan.

The note submitted a claim for an allocation of 14,000,000 square yards of Japanese textiles.

It was learned that Malaya urgently require 150,000,000 yards of rayon cotton. Only about 20,000,000 yards reached Singapore between February, 1942 and September, 1946. She requires 120,000,000 yards yearly to clothe the whole population.

The Malayan note to SCAP stressed Malaya's allocations of textiles were intended for the relief of the public and not intended for export or bushwhack in the ordinary sense.

The note, written by Mr A. Boyd, Chief of the Malayan mission in Japan, said: "In face of these facts, I have to stress the urgency of Malaya's plight and trust that the utmost will be done in Washington to make every yard possible available to Malaya to relieve the suffering which the country is going through."

The representation urged that "Malaya's case be placed before Washington for consideration and you will stress the need for immediate relief and the importance of giving her special priority allocations of textile supplies from Japan."

Dependent on Imports

The note pointed out that Malaya was forced to rely almost entirely on imports from abroad to clothe the population. "Malaya has a highly efficient organisation for the handling and distribution of relief supplies throughout the country."

Singapore, Swettenham and Penang were mentioned as major ports of entry.

Malayan textiles observers speculated that the statement was directed against the policy which allocates Japanese textiles out of East Asia according to population rather than current local conditions.

It was learned that the actual sea allocations of Japanese textiles were as follows: (in million yards): Burma, 12.5; NEI, 43.2; Siam, 15.4; Philippines, 0.3; French Indo-China, 0.3; Other British Colonies, 0.3. The latter includes Ceylon, Hongkong, Malaya, Borneo and Sarawak.

Official sources said these countries were "very disappointed as well as everyone else over the poor showing made by the Japanese in textile production and wear."

New York, Oct. 31.—On behalf of President Chiang Kai-shek Ambassador Feng Chih-tseng presented the Grand Cross of Ching Hsing Decoration (Brilliant Star) to the Mexican Minister of Education Torres Bodet at the Chinese Embassy, a dispatch from Mexico City to-day said. At the ceremony Ambassador Feng expressed the Chinese Government's appreciation of Mr Bodet's valuable efforts in promoting good relationship between China and Mexico.

Accepting the Chinese decoration, Mr Bodet pledged Mexico's traditional friendship for China.—Central News.

GOERING'S LAST NOTES

Rangoon, Oct. 30.—It is reliably learned that the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League representatives in the Interim Government have requested the Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, to expand the Executive Council to 15 members in order to efficiently carry out the reconstitution of the country.

Maj-Gen. Aung San and his colleagues, it is reported, have threatened to resign en bloc if the demand is not conceded by the Governor.—Reuter.

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18—Foolish	19—Foolish	20—Foolish	21—Foolish	22—Foolish	23—Foolish	24—Foolish	25—Foolish	26—Foolish	27—Foolish
28—First number	29—First number	30—First number	31—First number	32—First number	33—First number	34—First number	35—First number	36—First number	37—First number
38—Horses	39—Horses	40—Horses	41—Horses	42—Horses	43—Horses	44—Horses	45—Horses	46—Horses	47—Horses
48—Consolation	49—Consolation	50—Consolation	51—Consolation	52—Consolation	53—Consolation	54—Consolation	55—Consolation	56—Consolation	57—Consolation
58—Roman seat	59—Roman seat	60—Roman seat	61—Roman seat	62—Roman seat	63—Roman seat	64—Roman seat	65—Roman seat	66—Roman seat	67—Roman seat
68—World	69—World	70—World	71—World	72—World	73—World	74—World	75—World	76—World	77—World
78—Comte form:	79—Comte form:	80—Comte form:	81—Comte form:	82—Comte form:	83—Comte form:	84—Comte form:	85—Comte form:	86—Comte form:	87—Comte form:
88—Cooperative of either	89—Cooperative of either	90—Cooperative of either	91—Cooperative of either	92—Cooperative of either	93—Cooperative of either	94—Cooperative of either	95—Cooperative of either	96—Cooperative of either	97—Cooperative of either
98—Jewish home service (var.)	99—Jewish home service (var.)	100—Jewish home service (var.)	101—Jewish home service (var.)	102—Jewish home service (var.)	103—Jewish home service (var.)	104—Jewish home service (var.)	105—Jewish home service (var.)	106—Jewish home service (var.)	107—Jewish home service (var.)
108—Foolish	109—Foolish	110—Foolish	111—Foolish	112—Foolish	113—Foolish	114—Foolish	115—Foolish	116—Foolish	117—Foolish

